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MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1766.

BOSTON.

In the House of Representatives, June 3. 1766.

VOTED, *That the following* ADDRESS *be presented to His Excellency, in Answer to his Speech to both Houses at the Opening of this Session.*

May it please your Excellency, vide Pa 422.

THE House of Representatives of this Province beg Leave to return to your Excellency our Congratulations upon the Repeal of the Stamp Act;[a]—a most interesting and happy Event, which has diffused a general Joy among all his Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects throughout this extensive Continent.

This is a repeated & striking Instance of our most gracious Sovereign's paternal Regard for the Happiness and Welfare of all his Subjects.---We feel upon this Occasion the deepest Sense of Loyalty and Gratitude.---We are abundantly convinced that our legal and constitutional Rights and Liberties will always be safe under his propitious Government.---We esteem the Relation we have ever stood in with Great Britain, the Mother-Country, our Happiness and Security.---We have Reason to confide in the British Parliament, from this happy instance, that all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, however remote, are the Objects of their Patronage and Justice.

When we reflect on the Difficulties under which this important Business labored, and the Causes from whence they arose, we are truly astonished that they have been surmounted; and we gratefully resent the noble and generous Efforts of those illustrious Patriots who have distinguished themselves in our Cause: Indeed when we look back upon the many Dangers from which our Country hath even from its first Settlement been delivered, and the Policy and Power of those who have to this Day sought its Ruin, we are forcibly struck with an Admiration of Divine Goodness, and would religiously regard the Arm which has so often shielded us.

Upon so joyful an Occasion, we were in Hopes your Excellency would have spread a Veil over every disagreeable Scene in the late Times of public Calamity; but to our Surprize and Astonishment, we find your Excellency declaring in your Speech, at the Opening of the General Court, "that this cannot be done 'till a better Temper and Understanding shall prevail in general, than there seems to be at present: Though your Excellency has seen Reason to form so unfavorable an Opinion of the present Times, we beg Leave with all Humility to ask, whether so great a Liberality as you have shown in your Strictures upon them has a Tendency to make them better?

"Private Interests and Resentments," "Popular Discontent," "unlimitted Abuse cast on the most respectable Characters."---These and such like Expressions run through a considerable Part of your Speech. We should have been glad if your Excellency had given some Intimation at least, that you did not mean to cast Reflections on either of the two Houses, to whom your Speech was immediately addressed: We have Reason to fear, that whatever were your Intentions, this Construction will be put upon it by those who would be glad to improve the Authority of your Excellency to our Disadvantage: ---Upon this Account we find ourselves under a necessity, explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that no private Resentments of ours have intermixed with popular Discontent.——We have no Interest detached from, or inconsistent with the common good; we are far from having any "ill Purposes" to execute, much less under the "borrowed Mask of patriotic Zeal," or any other hypocritical Disguise.—It has ever been our Pride to cultivate Harmony and Union, upon the Principles of Liberty and Virtue, among the several Branches of the Legislature, and a due Respect and Reverence for his Majesty's Representative in the Province:—We have endeavoured to solicit Integrity and Ability to the Aid of the People, and are very sorry if Gentlemen of Character have by any Means been deterred from serving their Country, especially in a Time of Danger, when the Eyes of all might have been upon them for Deliverance: At such a Time, for true Patriots to be silent is dangerous.——Your Excellency tells us of an unlimited Abuse which has been cast upon the most respectable Characters, of which you have had no little Experience yourself: But you assure us that it has not abated your Concern for the Welfare of the Country, nor prevented your Endeavours to promote it. We thank your Excellency; and upon this Assurance we have Reason to hope you have employed your Influence in behalf of this People, at a Time when they so much stood in need of it, in representing their Behaviour in general in the most candid and favorable View. In this Light his Majesty, his Ministry and Parliament, have been desirous of viewing it, and when this good People shall find that your Excellency has served them in so essential a point, they will, we are very sure, be ready "to recognize you in the united Character of a true Friend to the Province, and a faithful Servant of the Crown."

But, may it please your Excellency, We cannot forbear observing, that when you are speaking, as we conceive, of the Injustice done his Honor the Lieut. Governor the last Year, your Manner of Expression would lead a Stranger to think that so horrid an Act of Villainy was perpetrated by the Body of this People. The Infatuation you tell us "has been carried to such a Degree of Injustice that the Principal Object of the Fury *of the People*, was a Gentleman to whom they were most highly indebted for his Services in the very Cause for which they rose against him."—Your Excellency no doubt means that the whole People, and not a Part only, were most highly indebted to this Gentleman for his Services, and that the particular Cause in which he had been engaged concerned them all: and yet so infatuated have the Body of the People been, that they even rose against this very Gentleman, and made him the Object of their Fury! Is not this the natural Meaning of your Words? and will it not, Sir, afford Matter of Triumph to the neelenting Enemies of this Province, to hear the Governor himself declaring that this was the "prevailing Temper of the People!" that such was their "violent and precipitate Measures," and that a Veil cannot even now, be drawn over so "disgraceful a Scene," because the same Temper among the People in general still prevails.—There may, Sir, be a general popular Discontent upon good Grounds: The People may sometimes have just Reason to complain; your Excellency must be sensible, that in such a Circumstance, evil minded Persons may take the Advantage and rise in Tumult: This has been too common in the best regulated and best disposed Cities in Europe: Under Cover of the Night a few Villains may do much Mischief: And such, Sir, was the Case here: But the Virtue of the People themselves finally suppressed the Mobs, and we have Reason to believe, that the unaffected Concern which they discovered at so tragical a Scene, their united Detestation of it, their spirited Measures to prevent further Disorders, and other Circumstances well known to the honorable Gentleman himself have fully satisfied him, that such an Imputation was without Reason.——But for many Months past there has been an undisturbed Tranquility in general, in this Province, and for the greater Part of the Time, merely from a Sense of good Order in the People, while they have been in a great Measure deprived of the public Tribunals, and the Administration of Justice, and so far thrown into a State of Nature.

We are at a Loss to conceive your Excellency's Meaning when you allude to some Proceedings which "when known at Home you fear will afford Matter of Triumph to those who were for maintaining the Stamp Act, and Sorrow and Concern to those who procured its Repeal;" and when you tell us that "the Inflamation of the Country has been a grand Object with some Persons." We cannot suppose your Excellency would make a public Declaration of a Matter of such Importance without good Grounds; an Attempt to inflame a Country is a Crime of very dark Complexion: Yett tell us that a Stop has not yet been put to that Pursuit: We hope you have taken every prudent and legal Step in your own Department to prevent it — Permit us however to say, that it is possible you may have been misinformed, by Persons not well affected to this People, and who would be glad to have it thought that we were turbulent and factious, and perpetually murmuring, even after every Cause of Complaint is removed:—Such Characters may still exist in the Persons of some who have taken all Occasions from the just Resentment of the People, to represent them as inflammatory, disaffected and disloyal. Should there be any Persons so abandoned, as to make it the Object of their Policy, to inflame the Minds of the People against a wise, a good, a "mild and moderate Administration," they may be assured of the severest Censures of this House as soon as they are known.

But——The Manner in which you are pleased to explain the Grounds of your Testimony against the Elections of the present Year, seems to imply that it is your Opinion that the two Houses have been so far influenced by an inflammatory Spirit in particular Persons, as even to make an Attack upon the Government in Form! The two Houses proceeded in these Elections with perfect good Humour and good Understanding: and as no other Business had been transacted when we were favoured with your Speech, it is astonishing to us that you should think this a Time to "interrupt the general Harmony"—We are wholly at a Loss to conceive how a full, free and fair Election can be called "an Attack upon the Government in Form", "a professed Intention to deprive it of its best and most able Servants," "an ill judged and ill-timed Oppugnation of the King's Authority".——These, May it please your Excellency, are high and grievous Charges against the two Houses, and such as we humbly conceive, no crowned Head since the Revolution has thought fit to bring against two Houses of Parliament: It seems to us to be little short, if any Thing of a direct Impeachment of the two Houses of high Treason: Oppugnation of the King's Authority is but a learned Mode of Expression which reduced to plain English is fighting against the King's most excellent Majesty. But what, Sir, is the Oppugnation which we have been guilty of? We were summoned and convened here to give our free Suffrages at the General Election, directed to be annually made by the Royal Charter: We have given our Suffrages according to the Dictates of our Consciences, and the best Light of our Understanding: It was certainly our Right to chuse, and as clearly a constitutional Power in your Excellency to disapprove, without assigning a Reason either before or after your Dissent: Your Excellency has thought proper to disapprove of some: We are far even from suggesting that the Country has by this Means been deprived of its best and ablest Servants: We have releas'd those of the Judges of the Superior Court who had the Honor of a Seat at the Board, from the Cares and Perplexities of Politicks, and given them Opportunity to make still farther Advances in the Knowledge of the Law, and to administer Right and Justice within this Jurisdiction: We have also left other Gentlemen more at Leisure to discharge the Duties and Functions of their important Offices: This surely is not to deprive the Government of its best and ablest Servants, nor can it be called an Oppugnation of any Thing, but a dangerous Union of Legislative, and Executive Power in the same Persons; a Grievance long complained of by our Constituents, and the Redress of which some of us had special Instruction, to endeavour at this very Election to obtain.

Your Excellency is pleased to say, that only one of all the American Petitions "was well received and of real Use in producing the Repeal:" That Petition was forwarded from this Province in Season, to be presented to the Parliament, before the Stamp Act was passed: By whose Influence the Presentation of it was so long delayed by Mr. Agent Jackson, and omitted through that whole Session of Parliament, it is needless for us at present to enquire. If it was so well received, as your Excellency tells us it was, and of real Use in procuring the Repeal, there is Reason to think it might have had its designed Effect to prevent the passing that Act, and saved this Continent from that Distress and Confusion in which it has been involved. But your Excellency is under a Mistake in supposing that this Petition alone, was well received and of real Use: Those from the late General Congress, we are informed by our Agent Mr. Deberdt, were early laid before the Ministry, and were well received by them: He tells us that Mr. Secretary Conway kindly undertook to present that, which was prepared for his Majesty; and as the Royal Ear is always open to the Distress of his People, we have not the least Reason to doubt but that so united a Supplication of his American

[a] Vide page 422. [b] Vide the Hist. of Hutchinson's page 177. [c] See the Proceedings of the Town of Boston page 178. [d] vide page 422 — vide Charter page 177. [e] vide vol. 2. page 31.
(f) And the Circular Letter of Mass. page 180. [g] vide the Act page 53.

jects was graciously considered by him: And with Regard to those to the two Houses of Parliament, one of them at least we know was highly approved of by the Chairman of the Committee for American Affairs, was read in the House of Commons, and supported by Mr. Pitt; it was never rejected, and we cannot suppose it failed of due Attention merely for want of Form. —In Truth, Sir, we look back with the utmost Pleasure upon the Wisdom of the last House of Representatives, in proposing such a Union of the Colonies: And although some have taken great Pains to lessen the Weight and Importance of the late Congress in the Minds of the People, we have the strongest Reason to believe that their firm and prudent Measures had a very great Influence in procuring this happy Repeal.

You are pleased to make a Declaration that "whenever an Opportunity shall offer to restore Harmony and Union to the Provincial Councils, you will most cordially embrace it." The Time, Sir, is already come: Never was there so happy a Juncture, in which to accomplish so desirable an End; and it will be the Pride of this House to improve it: With this Disposition we came together.—If any Expression or Sentiment in your Speech should have a contrary Effect, as it will so far defeat our honest Intention, it will fill us with real Concern. Permit us also to say, that it will disappoint the Expectations of His Majesty and the Parliament in Repealing the Stamp Act; for it is most reasonable to them to expect that the Restoration of the Colonies to domestic Peace and Tranquility will be the happy Effect of the Establishment of their just Rights and Liberties.

When your Excellency shall "be assisted by special Instruction, and speak to us with greater Authority than your own," we shall be all Attention; being assured, from past Experience, that every Thing coming from his Majesty will be full of *Grace* and *Truth*.

THE 26th ultimo arrived at New-York, *His Majesty's Ship* Hinde, *Capt.* M'Clathery, *with Dispatches from Home, to the respective Governments on this Continent: The following is to his Excellency the Governor of this Province, as communicated to the General Court.*

ST. JAMES's, 31st *March*, 1766.

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the Pleasure of transmitting to you Copies of two Acts of Parliament just past; the first for securing the just Dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country; the second for the Repeal of the Act of the last Session granting certain Stamp-Duties in America: And I expect shortly to send you a third for the Indemnity of such Persons as have incurred the Penalties imposed by the Act just repealed; as such a Bill is now depending and has made a considerable Progress in the House of Commons.

The Moderation, the Forbearance, the unexampled Lenity and Tenderness of Parliament towards the Colonies, which are so signally displayed in those Acts, cannot but dispose the Province committed to your Care, to that Return of chearful Obedience to the Laws and Legislative Authority of Great-Britain, and to those Sentiments of respectful Gratitude to the Mother Country which are the natural, and I trust will be the certain Effects of so much Grace and Condescension, so remarkably manifested on the Part of His Majesty and of the Parliament, and the future Happiness and Prosperity of the Colonies will very much depend on the Testimonies they shall now give of these Dispositions. For, as a dutiful and affectionate Return to such peculiar Proofs of Indulgence and Affection may now, at this great Crisis, be a Means of fixing the mutual Interests and Inclinations of Great Britain and her Colonies on the most firm and solid Foundations, it cannot but appear visible that the least Coolness or Unthankfulness, the least Murmuring or Dissatisfaction on any Ground whatever of former Heat or too much prevailing Prejudice may fatally endanger that Union, and give the most severe and affecting Blow to the future Interests of both Countries.

You would think it scarce possible I imagine that the paternal Care of His Majesty for his Colonies, or the Lenity and Indulgence of the Parliament should go further than I have already mentioned: yet so full of true Magnanimity are the Sentiments of Both, and so free from the smallest Colour of Passion or Prejudice, that they seem not only disposed to forgive, but to forget those most unjustifiable Marks of an undutiful Disposition, too frequent in the late Transactions of the Colonies, and which for the Honour of these Colonies it were to be wished had been more discountenanced and discouraged by those who had Knowledge to conduct themselves otherwise.

A Revision of the late American Trade Laws is going to be the immediate Object of Parliament, nor will the late Transactions there, however provoking, prevent, I dare say, the full Operation of that kind and indulgent Disposition prevailing, both in His Majesty and His Parliament to give to the Trade and Interests of America, every Relief which the true State of their Circumstances demands or admits.

Nothing will tend more effectually to every conciliating Purpose, and there is nothing therefore I have in Command more earnestly to require of you, than that you should exert yourself in recommending it strongly to the Assembly, that full and ample Compensation be made to those, who, from the Madness of the People have suffered for their Deference to Acts of the British Legislature. And you will be particularly attentive that such Persons be effectually secured from any further Insult, and that, as far as in you lies, you will take Care by your Example and Influence, that they may be treated with that Respect to their Persons and that Justice in regard to all their Pretensions, which their Merits and Sufferings undoubtedly claim.

The Resolutions of the House of Commons which by His Majesty's Commands, I transmit to you, to be laid before the Assembly, will shew you the Sense of that House on those Points: And I am persuaded it will, as it most certainly ought, be the Glory of that Assembly, to adopt and imitate those Sentiments of the British Parliament founded on the clearest Principles of Humanity and Justice. (a)

I must mention one Circumstance in particular, that should recommend those unhappy People, whom the Outrage of the Populace has driven from America, to the Affection of all that Country; which is, that unprovoked by the Injuries they had suffered to a Forgetfulness of what they owed to Truth and their Country, they gave their Testimonies with Knowledge, but without Passion or Prejudice; and those Testimonies had, I believe, great Weight in persuading the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

I have only to add, which I do with great Pleasure, that every Part of your Conduct has had the entire and hearty Approbation of your Sovereign; and that the judicious Representations in favour of your Province, which appear in your Letters laid before both Houses of Parliament, seem to have their full Weight in all those Parts of the American Interests, to which they relate. And as His Majesty honours you with His fullest Approbation, both for the Firmness and the Temperance of your Conduct, so I hope your Province will be sensible of their Obligations to you, and will cordially feel what they owe to a Governor, whom no Outrage could provoke to Resentment, nor any Insult induce to relax in his Endeavours to perswade His Majesty to shew Indulgence and Favour even to the offending Part of His People.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. S. CONWAY.

Governor BERNARD.

The SPEECH of His EXCELLENCY FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;*

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To the Great and General Court of said Province, Tuesday *June* 3. 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE received a Letter from the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary *Conway*, inclosing two Acts of Parliament; the one for securing the Dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country, and the other for the Repeal of the Stamp Act. At the same Time He is pleased to signify what His Majesty and His Parliament expect from the Colonies in return for the Indulgences shown to them. I am also ordered to recommend to you, that full and ample Compensation be made to the late Sufferers by the Madness of the People: and for that Purpose I am directed to lay before you the Votes of the House of Commons expressing their Sense upon that Subject, (a) *whose Humanity and Justice it is hoped it will be your Glory to imitate.* The whole of this Letter is conceived in such strong, patriotic and conclusive Terms, that I shall not weaken it by a Representation of my own, other than this short Capitulation necessary to introduce what I have to say on the Subject.

I cannot but lament that this Letter did not arrive before the Meeting of the General Court: if it had, I flatter myself it would have prevented a Transaction which must now be more regretted than ever: I mean your excluding from the King's Council the principal Crown Officers,—Men not only respectable in themselves for their Integrity, their Abilities and their Fidelity to their Country as well as to their King, but also quite necessary to the Administration of Government in the very Station from whence you have displaced them. By this you have anticipated the Expectations of the King and Parliament and disappointed them, before they have been communicated to you. It is not now in your Power in so full a Manner as will be expected, to shew *your respectful Gratitude to the Mother Country*, or to make *a dutiful and affectionate Return* to the Indulgence of the King and Parliament. It must and will be understood that these Gentlemen are turned out for their *Deference to Acts of the British Legislature*. Whilst this Proceeding has its full Effect, you will not you cannot avoid being chargeable with *Unthankfulness* and *Dissatisfaction on ground of former Heat & prevailing Prejudice*.

It is impossible to give any tolerable Colouring to this Proceeding: If it should be justified by asserting a Right, that it is a legal Power to choose whom you please without regard to any Considerations whatsoever; the Justification itself will tend to impeach the Right. But if your Right is ever so absolute, the Distinction between a Right and the Propriety of exercising it, is very obvious; as this Distinction has so lately been used with great Effect to your own Interest. Next to wishing that this had never happened, it is to be wished that some Measures might be found to draw a Veil over it, or at least to palliate it, and prevent its bad Effects; which surely must be very hurtful to this Province, if it should be maintained and vindicated. If any Expedients can be found out for this Purpose, I will heartily concur in them; and in general I will make the best Use of all Means which you shall put into my Hands to save the Credit of the Province upon this unhappy Emergency: and I will set off to the best Advantage I can, all other Methods which you shall take to demonstrate those Sentiments which are expected from you in the most effectual Manner.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Requisition contained in this Letter is of a most singular Nature, and the only one of the Kind that I have known since I have served his Majesty in America. It is founded upon a Resolution of the House of Commons, formed after a full Consideration of the Matter, and represented to His Majesty by the Address of that House. The Justice and Humanity of this Requisition is so forcible that it cannot be controverted; the Authority with which it is introduced should preclude all Disputation about complying with it. I hope therefore you will add to the Merit of your Compliance by the Readiness of it, and assume to yourselves the Honour which now offers itself, of setting the first Example of Gratitude and dutiful Affection to the King and Parliament, by giving those Proofs of it, which are now pointed out to you. I must observe that it is from the Provincial Assembly that the King and Parliament expect this Compensation should be made to the Sufferers, without referring them to any other Persons whatsoever. Who ought finally to be charged with this Expence, may be a proper Consideration for you; and I shall readily concur with you in your Resolutions thereon, after the Sufferers have been fully satisfied.

Gentlemen,

Both the Business and the Time are most critical; and let me intreat you to recollect yourselves, and consider well what you are about. When the Fate of the Province is put in a Scale, which is to rise or fall according to your present Conduct, will you suffer yourselves to be influenced by Party Animosities or domestic Feuds? Shall this fine Country be ruined, because every Person in the Government has not been gratified with Honours or Offices according to the full of his Pretensions? Shall the private Interests, Passions or Resentments of a few Men deprive this whole People of the great and manifold Advantages which the Favor and Indulgence of their Sovereign, and his Parliament, are even now providing for them? There never was at any Time whatever so fair a Prospect of the Improvement of the Peace and Welfare of this Province, as is now opening to you. Will you suffer this pleasant View to be intercepted or over clouded by the ill Humours of Particulars? When Wealth and Happiness are held out to you, will you refuse to accept of them? Surely after his Majesty's Commands are known, and the Terms, in which they are signified, well considered, the very Persons which have created the Prejudices and Prepossessions, which I now endeavour to combat, will be the first to remove them and prevent their ill Effects.

It is now declared, that *such is the Magnanimity of the King and his Parliament, that they seem disposed not only to forgive but to forget those unjustifiable Marks of an undutiful Disposition too frequent in the late Transactions of the Colonies.* It is my Desire to render this Grace as beneficial and extensive within this Province as it can well be made. But it must be expected that whoever intends to take the Benefit of it should intitle themselves to it by a Departure from that offensive Conduct which is the Object of it. Here then will it be necessary to draw a Line to distinguish who are and who are not the proper Objects of the gracious Intention of the King and Parliament. And if after this prefer'd Grace, any Person should go beyond this Line, and still endeavour directly or indirectly to foment a Division between Great-Britain and her Colonies, and prevent that Connection of Policy and Union of Interests which are now in so fair a way of being established to Perpetuity, surely that Man will have much to answer for to both Countries, and will probably be called to answer.

* This Speech gave great Offence vide the Answer to it Page 428 & vide Speech pa. 422.
|| vide page 38 in The Congress, vide the Circular Letter &c page 180 & vide page 792.
‡ ‡ vide page 411. — vide account of the Riot at A. Olivers & Gov.r Hutchinson page 170–177.
(a) (a) vide page 390. — vide page 170–177. & 0000 vide page 53.

But I hope it will not be so, not in a single Instance: but that every Person, even they who have given the greatest Offence, will embrace this Opportunity to restore Peace to their Country, and obtain Indemnity for themselves. And all such who shall really desire to reconcile themselves to the King's Government either at Home or here may assure themselves that, without a future Delinquency, every Thing past, will, as fast as can be, be buried in total Oblivion. No one can suspect me of want of Sincerity in making this Declaration; as too ready a Forgetfulness of Injuries has been said to be my Weakness: However it is a Failing which I had rather suffer by, than be without.

I have spoke to you with Sincerity, Openness, and Earnestness, such as the Importance of the Subject deserves. When the Fate of the Province seems to hang upon the Result of your present Deliberations, my Anxiety for the Event, I hope, will make my Warmth excuseable. If I have let drop any Word which may seem severe or unkind, let the Cause I am engaged in apologize for it; and where the Intention is upright, judge of what I say, not by detached Words or Syllables, but by its general Purport and Meaning. I have always been desirous of cultivating a good Understanding with you—And when I recollect the former happy Times, when I scarce ever met the General Court without giving and receiving Testimonies of mutual Approbation, I cannot but regret the Interruption of that pleasant Intercourse by the successful Artifices of designing Men, Enemies to the Country, as well as to me. But now that my Character for Affection to the Province and Attention to its Interests, is confirmed by the most authentic Testimonials, I hope that at the same Time you renew your Duty to the King you will resume a Confidence in his Representative.

Council Chamber,
June 3. 1766. Fra. Bernard.

In the House of Representatives, June 5. 1766.

VOTED, *That the following ADDRESS be presented to His Excellency, in Answer to his Speech to both Houses the 3d Inst.*

May it please your Excellency, vide pa. 427

THE House have fully considered your Excellency's Speech of the third instant, and beg Leave to observe, that as on the one Hand no Consideration shall ever induce us to remit in the least of our Loyalty and Gratitude to the best of Kings, so on the other, no unprovoked asperity of Expression on the part of your Excellency can deter us from asserting our undoubted Charter Rights and Privileges. One of the principal of those is that of annually chusing his Majesty's Council for this Province.

Had the most excellent Letter from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, which has been communicated to the House, arrived sooner, it could not have prevented the *freedom* of our *Elections*; nor can we on the strictest Examination of the Transactions of the Day of our General Election, so far as the House was concerned, discover the least Reason for Regret.—So long as we shall have our Charter Privileges continued, we must think ourselves inexcusable, if we should suffer ourselves to be intimidated in the free Exercise of them. This Exercise of our Rights can never with any Colour of Reason be adjudged an Abuse of our Liberty.

Least we should be at a Loss for the *Proceedings* and Transactions which have given your Excellency so much uneasiness, you have been pleased to inform us in express Terms, that you *mean the excluding from the King's Council the principal Crown Officers—Men not only respectable in themselves for their Integrity, their Abilities and their Fidelity to their Country as well as to their King, but also quite necessary to the Administration of Government in the very Station from whence we have displaced them.* Had your Excellency thought fit to have favour'd us with your Sentiments and Opinion of the Candidates previously to the Election, it could not have more arrested our Attention as a Breach of our Privileges; and it would surely be as proper to give Intimations of this Kind before as now the Business is past a Remedy, for this Year at least. The Assembly of another Year will act for themselves, or under such Influence and Direction as they may think fit. The two Crown Officers who were of the Honorable Board the last Year, and not chosen this, are the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary. The other Gentlemen of the Board last Year who are not chosen this, hold only Provincial Commissions. This Province has subsisted and flourished, and the Administration of Government has been carried on here intirely to the Royal Approbation, when no Crown Officers had a Seat at the Board, and we trust this may be the Case again. We find not in the Secretary of State's Letter the least Intimation that it was expected by his Majesty or his Ministry, that we should elect into his Majesty's Council the principal, or indeed any other Crown Officers. For any Thing that appears in the Letter we are left intirely to the Exercise of our own Judgment and best Discretion in making our Elections, agreably to the Royal Charter.

If it is not now in our Power in so full a Manner, as will be expected to show our respectful Gratitude to the Mother Country, or to make a dutiful, affectionate Return to the Indulgence of the King and Parliament, it shall be no Fault of ours, for this we intend, and hope shall be able fully to effect.

We cannot persuade ourselves that *it must and will be understood that those Gentlemen were turned out,* as your Excellency is pleased to express it, *for their Deference to Acts of the British Legislature.* We have given the true Reason of this Proceeding in our Answer to your Excellency's first Speech of this Session. We are under no Apprehension that when the true Grounds and Reasons of our Proceedings are known and candidly considered, we shall be in the least Degree *chargeable with unthankfulness and Dissatisfaction on Ground of former Heat and prevailing Prejudice,* or on any other Ground.

Your Excellency says, *it is impossible to give any tolerable colouring to this Proceeding.* The Integrity and uprightness of our Intentions and Conduct is such that no colouring is requisite, and therefore we shall excuse ourselves from attempting any. We hold ourselves to be quite free in our Suffrages; and provided we observe the Directions of our Charter, and the Laws of the Land, both which we have strictly adhered to, we are by no Means accountable but to God and our own Consciences for the Manner in which we give them. We believe your Excellency is the first Governor of this Province that ever formally called the two Houses of Assembly to account for their Suffrages, and accused them of Ingratitude and Disaffection to the Crown, because they had not bestowed them on such Persons as in the Opinion of the Governor were quite necessary to the Administration of Government. Had your Excellency been pleased in Season to have favored us with a List and positive Orders whom to chuse, we should on your Principles have been without Excuse. But even the most abject Slaves are not to be blamed for Disobeying their Masters Will and Pleasure when it is wholly unknown to them.

Your Excellency says, *If it should be justified by asserting a Right, that is, a legal Power to chuse whom we please, without Regard to any Considerations whatever, the Justification itself will tend to impeach the Right.* We clearly assert our Charter Rights of a free Election. But for your Excellency's Definition of this Right, viz. *a legal Power to chuse whom we please without Regard to any Considerations whatever* we contend not. We made our Elections after the most mature and deliberate Consideration, and had special Regard to the Qualifications of the Candidates, and all Circumstances considered, chose those we judged most likely to serve his Majesty, and promote the Welfare and Prosperity of his People. We cannot conceive how the Assertion of our clear Charter Right of free Election can tend to impeach that Right or Charter. We would hope that your Excellency does not mean openly and publickly to threaten us with a Deprivation of our Charter Privileges merely for exercising them according to our best Judgment and Discretion. As dear to us as our Charter is, we should think it of very little Value, if it should be adjudged that the Sense and Spirit of it require the Electors should be under the absolute Direction and Controul of the Chair even in giving their Suffrages. For whatever may be our Ideas of the Wisdom, Prudence, Mildness and Moderation of your Administration, and of your forgiving Spirit, yet we are not sure your Successor will possess those shining Virtues.

We are very sensible that be our Right of Election ever so clear and absolute, there is a *Distinction between a Right and the Propriety of exercising it.* This Distinction we hope, will apply itself with full force, and all its Advantage to your Excellency's reluctant Exertion of the Prerogative in disapproving *six* of the Gentlemen chosen by the two Houses of Assembly:—But this being a Matter of Discretion, is solely within your Excellency's Breast, and we are taught by your just Distinction, that such is the Gift of our Suffrages. It therefore gives us great Pain to have our Discretion questioned, and our publick Conduct thus repeatedly arraigned.

Your Excellency has intimated your Readiness to concur with us in any Palliative or Expedient *to prevent the bad Effects of our Elections, which you think must surely be very hurtful to the Province, if it should be maintained and vindicated.* But as we are under no Apprehensions of any such Effects, especially when we reflect on the Ability and Integrity of the Council your Excellency has approved of, we beg Leave to excuse ourselves from any unnecessary Search after Palliatives or Expedients.

We thank your Excellency for your kind Assurances of "*using all Means to save the Credit of this Province*"; But we conceive that when the true State of the Province is represented and known, its Credit can be in no Kind of Danger.—The Recommendation enjoined by Mr. Secretary CONWAY's Letter, and in Consequence thereof made to us, we shall embrace the first convenient Opportunity to consider and act upon. In the mean Time cannot but observe, that it is conceived in much higher and stronger Terms in the Speech than in the Letter. Whether in this exceeding, your Excellency speaks by your own Authority, or a higher, is not with us to determine.

However, if this *Recommendation,* which your Excellency terms a *Requisition,* be founded on "*so much Justice and Humanity that it cannot be controverted*": If "*the Authority with which it is introduced should preclude all Disputation about complying with it*", we should be glad to know what Freedom we have in the Case.

In Answer to the Questions which your Excellency has proposed with so much seeming Emotion; we beg Leave to declare. *That we will not suffer ourselves to be in the least influenced by Party Animosities or Domestic Feuds, let them exist where they may: that if we can possibly prevent it, this fine Country shall never be ruined by any Person. That it shall be through no Default of ours, should this People be deprived of the great and manifest Advantages which the Favour and Indulgence of our most gracious Sovereign and his Parliament are even now providing for them.* On the contrary, That it shall ever be our highest Ambition, as it is our Duty, so to demean ourselves in publick and in private Life, as shall most clearly demonstrate our Loyalty and Gratitude to the best of Kings, and thereby recommend this People to further gracious Marks of the Royal Clemency and Favour.

With Regard to the Rest of your Excellency's Speech, we are sorry we are constrained to observe, that the general Air and Style of it favours much more of an Act of free Grace and Pardon, than of a Parliamentary Address to the two Houses of Assembly; and we most sincerely wish your Excellency had been pleased to reserve it (if needful) for a *Proclamation.*

[See the SUPPLEMENT.]

THESE are to give Notice to the Candidates for their Second Degree this Year, That They attend at the College in this Place, on or before the 9th Day of *July* next, and if any neglect to give their Attendance accordingly, without sufficient Reason therefor, They may not expect their Degrees this Year.

EDWARD HOLYOKE, President.
Cambridge, June 3. 1766.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Proprietors of New Framingham, *alias* Lanesborough, *in the County of* Berkshire *(legally warn'd) holden on the 18th of* March *1765. Voted a Tax of Twenty Eight Shillings on each Original Right in said Town, to pay the Rev. Mr.* Daniel Collens's *second Year's Sallary, and the Remainder of his Settlement; and at the same Meeting Voted a Tax of Nine Shillings on each original Right, to make and repair the Roads in said Town: Also at an adjourned Meeting of the Proprietors aforesaid, holden on the seventh of* October *1765, voted a Tax of* Five Shillings & two Pence half Penny *on each original Right in said Town, to pay the Charge of remeasuring the first Division Lots in said Town, in order to rectify the Mistakes in them. And whereas there are some of the Proprietors delinquent, and have not paid said Taxes, the whole or some Part of each of the following original Rights are delinquent, viz.* No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 88, 90, 91 *and* 94.

THESE are therefore to notify and warn all such Delinquents, that their Lands will be sold (as the Law directs) at public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. Moses Hale, *Innholder in said Town, on Thursday the Third Day of* July *next, at Ten o'Clock before Noon, and so from Time to Time until the whole be sold (unless said Taxes, together with the Charges, be paid to Mr.* Nehemiah Bull, *Treasurer, before said Day of Sale) for the Use and Purposes abovementioned.*

Lanesborough, 21 May 1766. Samuel Warrin, James Loomis, Andrew Squier. } Assessors.

To be sold by Public Vendue,
At the Royal Exchange Tavern in Kingstreet,
TO MORROW,
The 10th Instant, at One o'Clock;

THE Hull of the Ship Cha[rming] Betsey, (as she now lies on the [Quick's Hole) Capt Fossey late Master, a [about 196 Tons, well built, and has m[age to the West Indies. J RUSS[ELL, Assignee.

A. A Vide page 427 & Vide page 427. ✠✠ Vide page 427. † Vide page 426. — Vide page 422 * page 427. ‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖ Vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2.

Fre. Wm. Geyer

Has just imported from *London*, in Capt. *Coffin* and Capt. *Marshall*,

A Fresh and neat Assortment of *English* and *India GOODS*, which he is determined to sell exceeding low for Cash only, by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Esq; in *Union street*, *BOSTON*, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

A Fashionable assortment of superfine, middling and low prized coloured Broadcloths
German-serges, Devonshire kerseys, bearskin
red duffil, blue ditto
plain and knapt beaver-coatings—blue half-thicks
green ditto, green, scarlet, and cloth colour'd Ratteens
striped duffil Blanketing
7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. Blankets; Bedtick; Bed Bunts
stript and figur'd Linceys
Imitat. Serges; pink, green,
8-qr. Colchester Bayes
yd-wide and drapery Bays
white ditto, yd-wide white Flannels; Oznabrigs
Tickleaburgs, ravens Duck
Russia Drabs, Russia Linnens and Diaper
clouting Diaper
diaper Table-cloths
3-qr. flick Dowlas
3-qr and 7-8 Garlix
an assortment of 3-4, 7-8 and yd-wide Irish Linnens
5-qr Irish Sheeting, Tandems, Long Lawns
check linen Handkerchiefs
blue and white pastework ditto,—3 qr. Manchester Linnen Check, 3 qr, 7-8 and yd-wide Manchester cotton Checks
6-qr. ditto for Aprons
wom'ns dark cotton Gowns
blue and white strip'd Hollands, dark stript cotton do.
striped Ginghams
London Qualities, shoe do.
mens black barcelona Cravats, mens brown Buckram
half stiffened ditto
womens white ditto
blue and cloth colour'd Sagathees—blue and cloth coloured Duroys, Shalloons
Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, best yard-wide Roplins, half-yd sprigged Mecklenburgs, Dorsetteens
Brilliants, half-yd and yd-wide green, blue, crimson and cloth-colr'd Grograms, yd wide strip'd and cross-barr'd Stuffs—strip'd and plain Cambleteens—bird-eye ditto—brown double Cambletts, plain black Russell—green, crimson and dark coloured Russel
scarlet, green & blue worsted Plush—black, drab, olive and claret-coloured Manchester cotton Velvets
Womens black Velvet
Velvet for Capes
red and white, yellow and white, green, yellow, red, and white best strip'd Damascus for mens Waistcoats
silk Knee-straps
best death-head Buttons
basket-work ditto
fashionable gold thread Buttons—silver ditto—Twist
Silk and hair—common white Jeans—white India ditto—yd-wide Drawboys
half-yd colour'd Jeans
half-yd colour'd Fustians
black, olive, drab and pompadour Thickset; cotton
Shapes for mens Waistcoats
crimson, black, buff, blue and cloth-colour, 3 and 4-threaded Breeches Pieces
white thread Gloves
mens Counterpanes, printed cotton ditto
gur'd white all colours
wax thread or m-velvet
mens crimson fl- litte
Caps—mens green

mens scarlet, green & strip'd Caps, Garterings, Dimities
ell-wide Swanskin for Ironing-cloths
best black Taffity
dark colour ditto
green, blue, crimson, black peach, blown and changeable ell-wide Persians
blue, white and pink half-yard ditto
blue, pink and black pelong Sattins—black, blue and pink figured Mode—half-yd, half-ell and yd-wide black Alamode—blue and white striped Tapes
white Tapes—Filettings—Gallooms, Braid and Cord for Stays
An assortment of Callicoes and English Patches
Printed Linnens
Printed Cotton & Linnens
3-yd cotton Laces, silk ditt.
best yd-wide white plain Muslin Gauze—plain dit.
yd-wide, sprig'd and flower'd white Gauze
yd-wide black ditto
yard-wide white Parisnet
black ditto—and coloured sewing Silks—Gimp and snail Trimming—shaded Crewells, mixt dit. for Hose
Yellow Canvas, brought Holland; plain black sattin Hats; chip Hats and Bonnets, Scotch Threads, Pins
black bone Lace, white Cap Lace, black trolley Lace, white ditto, French Necklaces, cap Wires, shirt Buttons, silk and thread Tippets and Turbans, silk and thread ditto mixt with Silver, silk and silver Tippets and Turbans; a neat assortment of the newest-fashion Ribbons; 7-8 and yard-wide plain Lawns, packet ditto; 7-8 Cambricks, packet ditto, fine yd-wide shear book Muslin
pink, changeable and cloth colour'd Broglioes, Mesinets, brown Grezett. rich strip'd incle Lutestring, 3-qr. brown Lutestring, romall and lungee Handkerchiefs, mixt and plain Bengals, mens white thread Hose, mens blown ditt. dit
mens white cotton ditto
womens cotton Hose, and thread ditto, childrens cotton Hose, and thread ditto
mens 4-threaded worsted Hose, and mens 3 and 4-threaded rib'd ditto of all colours. womens coloured worsted Hose, childrens ditto, womens white silk mitts, black ditto, cloth-colour ditto, womens coloured worsted mitts, black ditto, white silk Gloves, black ditto, womens colour'd lamb Mitts, womens and childrens cocoa Fans; black paper ditto, painted bone and paddle-stick Fans
ivory ditto, silk Ferret, black gauze Handkerchiefs, womens and childrens Stays, flower'd and plain russell Shoes, Clogs and Golow-shoes.—ALSO,

Best Bohea TEA, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, blue and white China Tea-cups and Saucers; butt Soles, single and double wash'd metal Buttons, horn ditto, ivory Combs, writing Paper by the Ream with a variety of other Articles not mentioned.

Thomas Hickling,

HAS just Imported from LONDON, In the Ship Boston Packet, Capt. *Marshall*,

A General Assortment of English and India GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horse-Lane, leading to Charlestown Ferry.

At the same Shop may be had,

Writing, Cartridge and Press Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, *Kippen's* Snuff, Butt Soles, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bohea Tea, Crewells, Worsted, and

POT-ASH KETTLES.

Stray'd away from *Boston*, on the 28th ult. a red milch Cow, middling Size, with a good Bag. Whoever will inform the Printers, or Mr. *Abijah Adams*, Clerk of *Faneuil*-Hall Market of her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall be well rewarded.

Choice Green Coffee,

Good Cocoa in Bags,
Best *Barbadoes* and other Brown Sugars in Barrels,
And all *Sorts of Groceries*, as usual, —to be Sold at
THOMAS WALLEY's Store,
Dock-Squre.

☞ *A few Pieces choice Russia Duck, Dutch Looking Glasses of different Sizes, best 3-threaded Twine for Seins and Nets, Sets of Brushes, and neat Hearth Brushes with long Handles; also an Assortment of Bolting Cloths—to be sold at the above Store.*

Just Imported in the Captains *Coffin* and *Marshall* from LONDON, by

Caleb Blanchard,

In Union-Street, *Boston*.

A Large & general Assortment of GOODS, which are to be Sold at the very lowest Prices for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig *Harrison*, Capt. *Coffin*, and in the Boston-Packet, Capt. *Marshall*.
And to be Sold by

Sam^l Eliot,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market,
At the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail;

A Fresh Assortment of English and India GOODS.

Best English Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf.

A very large Assortment of Women's and Children's Stays.——&c. &c.

Wants EMPLOY,

A Person who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts.

TO BE LETT,

A Sailmaker's Loft, very conveniently situated on a Wharf, near the Sign of the Schooner. Inquire of *Joseph Dommett*.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, May 19. 1766.

WHEREAS Charles Rice, now a Prisoner in his Majesty's Gaol in East Greenwich, in the Colony aforesaid, preferred a Petition unto the General Assembly of the Colony aforesaid, representing, That he is an insolvent Debtor; and praying that the Benefit of an Act made and passed in June, 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended to him: Whereupon the General Assembly Voted, That the said Petition should be referred to the next Session; and that in the mean Time all his Creditors should be notified, by an Advertisement to be inserted Three Weeks successively, in the Newport Mercury, and One of the Boston News Papers, to appear at the next Session, to answer the same:

I do therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Charles Rice, to be and appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, within and for the said Colony, on the Second Monday in June next, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secr'y.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *Boston*,

HAS Imported in Captains *Shand* and *Blake*,

A general Assortment of English Goods, which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash.

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Gray.

William Fisher,

In CORNHILL

HAS imported in the last Ships from *London*, a General Assortment of English *Goods*, which he assures his Customers, and others, he will sell at very low rates.

Just Imported in Captain *Shand*, and to be Sold by

Abigail Rand,

At her Shop opposite to the Post-Office, Cornhill, *Boston*,

Black and white blond lace, trolly millanet and Bruffels ditto, footings and puffings black and white flower'd and plain gauze, black and white catgut, womens and childrens ivory and common fans, womens paddle, flick, cut, silver mount, black, paper and crape ditto, fan mounts, men women and childrens cotton thread and worsted hose, black silk ditto, silk shoes, russel and callimanco ditto, childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, silk clogs, women & childrens gloves and mitts, womens black and white silk gloves and mitts, mens thread gloves, silk purses, crimson [illegible] black and white pelon sattin, pink blue black and white persian, a variety of new fashion silver ribbons, plain ditto, a variety of trimmings for gowns, neck-cloths, stone necklaces and earings, wax ditto, stone shoe and stock buckles, stone stay hooks, womens stays hats bonnets and white sattin, Bath ditto, pound and common pins, silver flowers, spangles, black and white bugles, court plaister, gum patches, Lavender and Salvolatile, hair powder, with a variety of other articles, which she will sell reasonably for the cash.

Jane Eustis

Has just imported in Capt. *Shand* from *LONDON*, a great Variety of English and India Goods suitable for the Season——amongst which are,

A Variety of handsome Silks,

also the best Green Tea.—All which she sells at the lowest Prices for Cash, at her Shop opposite the North Side of the Court-House, *Boston*.

N. B. The said *Eustis* has to sell (being a Consignment) a few Setts *Pamela* with Cuts, in large Octavo, neatly bound in Calf and Letter'd on Turkey, 4 Vols. at 28s Lawful Money per Sett.—Also a few Set of *Clarissa*, 8vo. bound in Calf, 7 Vols. at 40s. L. M. per Sett, being lower than the Sterling Cost.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Elisha Foster, *late of* Boston, *Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Elizabeth Foster, *Executrix on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.*

To be sold at public Vendue, by *John Ball* of *Concord*, Goldsmith, on Wednesday the 30th day of *July* next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at said *Ball's* dwelling house, in said town, for cash or good security, about six acres of land situate in said town, in two pieces opposite each other; both fronting the country road, within about 20 rods of the meeting house, with a very convenient building spot on either of them, a brick shop, good barn, corn barn and other buildings standing thereon, with a very good well. Said land consists of orcharding, tillage, and a good garden; a superiour situation for a Gentleman in almost any kind of trading business.

N. B. Should any person incline to purchase at private sale, opportunity therefor shall be given; and if sold, this advertisement shall cease, otherwise be continued weekly until the day prefixt for the public sale. *May* 26, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

A strong, hearty, likely Negro Girl, about 14 Years old, who has had the Small Pox. Inquire of the Printers.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*. 1766.

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SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1766.

IMPORTED in the Ship *Boston-Packet*, Captain *Marshall*, just arrived from LONDON, and to be sold by Wholesale and Retail by

Clement Jackson,

At his Shop opposite the Town-House;

A Large and general Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Season, at the very lowest Rates for Cash only—Also best Petersburg Hemp, Duck, Cordage; best Bohea Tea by the Chest, Hundred or single Pound, Nutmegs, Cloves Cinnamon, Mace, with a Variety of other Articles not mentioned.

TO BE SOLD BY

Scott & Gill,

Very good Smiths Coals, at a low Price.

William Palfrey

HAS just opened a fresh Assortment of English Goods, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates, at his Shop next to the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

THE *SALE* of the MANUFACTORY HOUSE is adjourned to THURSDAY NEXT, 6 Clock. P. M. at the British Coffee-House. *T. HUBBARD*, per Order.

Boston, 5th June 1766

The best Hyson, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Tea (just imported) to be Sold by *Jonathan Clarke*, Jun. at his Father's Warehouse, the lower End of King Street, *Boston* —— Also a few Pieces of English Duck, No 1 and 2, very cheap.

Just imported in the Ship *Vulture*, Captain *Skillings* from *LONDON*,

By John Short,

And to be sold Wholesale and Retail, very cheap for Cash, at his Store near the Swing Bridge, North Side, next Door to Mr. *Dupee's*, Instrument Maker;

A large assortment of broad cloths and shalloons of all colours, cotton velvets of all colours, hair and worsted shags of different colours, white trolly and edging lace, mazarine blue coffee and chocolate coloured calimancoes, stript cambletee, a large assortment of fine yard wide and 7 8 Irish Colrain stout low priz'd Scotch linnen, dowlas & check, stript and plain silk gauze, egrets, black white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs sosee & spotted muslin ditto plain pack thread, spotted & striped Scotch gauze, striped sprig'd & plain lawn, flower'd bordered handkerchiefs, 5 4 6 4 7 4 table linnen silk knee garters, sewing silk and sewing thread of all colours, stript cotton laces, stay tape, cotton tape, white reles and filleting figured garters & quality binding, figured garrets, white and coloured jeans & thicksets, stript silk & cotton and stript cotton for gowns figured & India Dimoty 1 ¼ yd dy'd pillows, stript silk moseum, hard ware, a large assortment of table knives & forks, shoe makers knives pruners, cuttoes & penknives, taylor's shears, womens sciffars of all sorts and sizes, razors of all sorts, needles a quantity of black horn buttons, paper snuff boxes, brass thimbles, plated white metal and copper buckles, enamel'd & glass sleeve buttons, enamel'd earings and necklaces of the newest fashion, lacquered & gilt buttons, rings, new fashioned broad knit rib'd neat French grey & marble mixture & white silk stockings just from the maker, and all sorts of cotton stockings, brown white clouded & mixt thread ditto, worsted ditto of all sorts sizes colours, &c a variety of childrens cotton brown thread & worsted ditto, a very large quantity of all sorts & colours of knit patterns, six threads and superfine ¾ ell wide, mens white silk and thread gloves and sox coff caps, worsted ditto, womens silk mitts new fashion of all colours, blue white buff green purple and black, &c mens worsted gloves, white and mixt raw silk, silk and worsted mixt stockings, worsted mitts of all colours, white thread and cotton mitts, womens black and white silk gloves, womens black figured alamode cardinals, scarlet cloth ditto, womens stays of the best make, and many other articles, too tedious to mention.

Wanted as an Apprentice, a Boy of 14 Years old, in the Grocery Business. Inquire of the Printers.

Public Vendue.

To-Morrow, being the 10th of *June*, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Store lately improved by Mr. *William Tyng* in Cornhill.

A great Variety of Braziery, Ironmongery and Cutlary Wares, consisting of Brass Kettles, Skillets, Warming Pans, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs,—A great Variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles, Coat, Breast, Stock & Sleeve Buttons, Knives of all sorts, Watch Seals, Chains & Keys, Snuff Boxes, Chest & other Locks, Pewter Quart & Pint Tankards, Cans & Porringers, Steel Plate Saws, German Steel, House Brushes, Shoe & Buckle ditto. Variety of Carpenters, Sadlers and Shoemakers Ware, &c &c. the particulars of which would be too lengthy for an Advertisement. —— ——

On Thursday next will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Store under *Green & Russell's* Printing Office in Queen-Street.

To begin precisely at Three o'Clock *P.M.*

A Variety of House Furniture, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman lately deceased, consisting of Mohogony Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Marble Tables, a variety of China and Glass Ware, an eight Day Clock—silver Chafing-dishes, Candlesticks, Canns, Spoons, Salts, Castor Ladle, &c.—with a great Variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. Gold Watch.

Also a very good Chaise, almost new, and an excellent Chaise Horse, but six Years old.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On Wednesday the 18th Instant, at X o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. *Richard Palmes*, in Cole Lane, next Door to Capt. *Stephen Hall's*;

A Variety of Houshold Furniture, viz. A handsome Eight Day Clock, a handsome Marble Slabb, Mehogany Tables, Black walnut Chairs, large Looking Glasses, Cases of Draws, Chamber Tables, Beaurо Tables, Japan'd Tea Tables, Japan'd Salvers, Feather Beds, Sacking Bedsteads, Curtains, &c. Variety of China, Delph and Glass Ware, Pictures, Brass Andirons, Polish'd Dogge, Pewter, Brass, and all Sorts of Kitchen Furniture; and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. The Goods to be seen the Day before the Sale, where Attendance will be given. *M. Deston.*

A Petition of *Amos Kimball*, Agent for the Town of *Fitchburg* in the County of *Worcester*, to the Great and General Court at their present Session, setting forth their Inability and the great Charge they are at, in making Bridges, and making and putting into Repair the County & Town Roads in said Town, which run thro' Lands uncultivated and owned by Non resident Proprietors, and are very tough and miry; and the great Charge they are at in building a Meeting House, and the Charges they must be at in hiring Preaching; and praying that a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre, for the Term of three Years, may be laid upon the Lands of the Non-resident Proprietors.—Thereupon the following Order pass'd.

In the House of Representatives, June 4, 1766.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the Non-resident Proprietors of the Substance of this Petition, by inserting it in two of the *Boston* News Papers three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause the second Wednesday of the next Sitting of this Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, *Speaker*.

In Council, 5 *June*, 1766. Read and concurred.

A. OLIVER, *Secretary*.

BOSTON, June 9, 1766.

Run-away Yesterday Morning from his Master Capt. David Shand, from on board the Ship Tristram, an Apprentice Lad, named John Regan, about 15 Years old, pretty Tall for his Age; Had on a short blue Jacket, black Stocking Breeches, and a white Shirt; wears his own red Hair, is pretty much freckled in his Face and Hands, and speaks with the Irish Accent.

Whoever shall take up said Run away, and convey him on board said Ship, lying at Minot's T, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by DAVID SHAND.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Apprentice on Penalty of the Law.

Boston, June 9.

The following Paragraph is from the last London Print.

It was yesterday reported, that letters from Madrid brought advice of his most Catholic Majesty's having given orders, that his subjects should throw off their cloaks, and dress in the like manner as they do at Paris, which had so exasperated them, that great numbers assembled together at the palace, and desired to have an audience. His Majesty sent word, he would not admit them into his presence; and if they did not immediately disperse, he would give an order to his guards to fire upon them, who refused so doing; upon which his Majesty sent for his Walloon guards, who fired upon them, and killed 76 But before they could charge the 2d time, the mob rushed in upon them, and disarmed all the rest, crying out with loud huzzas, in the Spanish language, "The English for ever, and down with the French." When the letters came away they were in this situation.

Extracts from the Protests of the dissenting Lords, against the Repeal of the American Stamp Act.

PROTEST I. Page 4.

"We are of Opinion, that the total Repealing of that Law, especially while such Resistance continues, would (as Governor Barnarde says is their Intention) "make the Authority of Great Britain contemptible hereafter;" and that such a Submission of King, Lords, and Commons, under such Circumstances, in so strange and unheard of a Contest, would in Effect, surrender their ancient, unalienable Rights of supreme Jurisdiction, and give them exclusively to the subordinate Provincial Legislatures established by Prerogative; which was never intended or tho't of, and is not in the Power of Prerogative to bestow; as they are inseperable from the three Estates of the Realm assembled in Parliament."

PROT. I. Page 14. "Because we are convinced from the unanimous Testimony of the Governors and other Officers of the Crown in America, that if, by a most unhappy Delay and Neglect to provide for the due Execution of the Law, and arming the Government there with proper Orders and Powers, repeatedly called for in vain, these Disturbances had not been continued and encreased, they might easily have been quieted before they had attained to any dangerous Height; and we cannot, without feeling the most lively Sense of Grief and Indignation, hear Arguments drawn from the Progress of Evils, which should and might have been stopped in their first and feeble Beginnings, used for the still greater Evil of sacrificing to a present Relief the highest permanent Interests, and the whole Majesty, power and reputation of government; this afflicts us the more deeply, because it appears from many letters, that this law, if properly supported by government, would, from the peculiar circumstances attending the disobedience to it, execute itself without bloodshed. And it is said in one of the letters to Mr. Secretary C—w—y," That the principal view is to "intimidate the parliament; but that if it be thought "prudent to enforce their Authority, the people dare "not oppose a vigorous resolution of the parliament "of Great-Britain."

PROTEST II. Page 8.

"Thirdly, Because the Argument which has been used in Favor of this Bill of Repeal, that the Experiment of the Stamp Act has been tried, and has failed, is extremely ill founded; as it manifestly appears from the whole Tenor of the Papers laid before us, that if this Experiment had been properly tried with the same Zeal for its Success, with which it was first proposed, it would not have failed in any of the Colonies: And that this was the Opinion of the greater Part of the Governors in North America, and of many of the most intelligent and respectable Persons in those Provinces, for some Time after the Act was passed, is evident beyond a doubt from the Letters of the former now upon our Table, and from the latter having applied for, and accepted the Office of Distributor of the Stamps under that Act, which they certainly would not have done, and thereby have exposed their Lives and Fortunes to the Violence and Outrages which they have since undergone, if they had then tho't the Success of this Measure in any Degree precarious: Nor have we heard of any Impracticability attending this law in Jamaica and Barbados, and some other of the West India Islands, or in those of our Colonies in North-America, where it has been executed."

We hear from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, that the following Gentlemen are appointed from Home of His Majesty's Council for that Province; and that they received their Mandamus by one of the last Vessels from London, viz.

The Honorable

Henry Sherburne, Esq; George Jaffry, Esq; Jonathan Warner, Esq; Daniel Pierce, Esq; and Daniel Rindge, Esq;

* N. There were a great many other Protests, too many to be printed in a News Paper: they were Published in a Pamplet, One was y^e agreement of the Merchants not to Import goods was an hostile Combination &c

1 Conway

1 vide the Repeal act page 411.

2 2 2 2 2 vide the act page 53

By D^r Warren

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

MY letter published in your last Gazette has been the subject of conversation in several companies which I have since been in, and I have diverted myself with the various remarks and conjectures of my companions—some imagine that the person to whom I wrote was treated with more freedom than was proper to a person of his rank—but no one has pretended to insinuate that he was treated with the least injustice.

Let any man figure to himself an innocent and kind parent attacked and stabb'd at by a ruffia, will not nature prompt him to fly with vengeance in the face of the assassin? and would not the appearance of coolness in such a case betray either abjectness or insincerity? and ought we not to feel for our country as sensibly as for our natural parents? I confess that I could see the one abused and murdered with the same calmness that I could the other. It is and I hope ever will be my maxim that no treatment can possibly be too hard for him that aims at the ruin of my country. And I need produce but one precedent to justify the severest invectives against the enemies of my country—The immortal Cicero thought fit to address the enemies of Rome in the same manner as he would the vilest slaves or robbers. (tho' a Cataline, a Piso and an Anthony were) amongst them: Nor did he use more ceremony with the tyrannical rapacious provincial governor Verres. For my own part, I am determined to give loose to my pen, and will be restrained by nothing but the sacred laws of truth and justice. Every man has cause to be angry when the whole representative body of this loyal people is charged with little less than Rebellion against a Prince whom they almost adore; when an open attempt is made to disunite them, and to make them appear in a factious sedotious light, before him in whose eyes it is their highest ambition to appear grateful and affectionate.

With regard to his boasted letters in favor of the province, I cannot find any propriety in telling us, that the reason of the late Act's seeming burthensome to us, was its Novelty, whilst he himself was warmly remonstrating against it—in telling us, that he believed no American governor had taken the liberty of declaring his sentiments upon the grievousness of the stamp-act, when he himself had done it—Can it be supposed that he expected that the letters he had written would have been delivered, and that they to whom he then spoke would soon know that he himself an American governor had done what he solemnly declared (and from a place where nothing but sincerity ought to be found) that he believed no American governor had done? Certainly no man of whatever degree would despise a character for veracity so much as to discard it in so publick a manner—What then is to be supposed—I challenge any man to form a conjecture more consistent, more probable, or more to the honor of the person to whom my letter is addressed, than what I there mention, unless they suppose him in a state of insanity, and knew not either what he had written, or what he was then saying; if this be admitted, I shall be candid enough to give up my late opinion, and will farther shew my generosity by attributing his late conduct and speeches to the same cause; but then I must insist that he ought not to be trusted with affairs of importance if these fits return upon him frequently: And indeed we have no great reason to fear, for I believe the history of New England will not furnish an instance of a governor's being long continued after he had affronted and impeach'd a free and loyal people. And whoever reads the letter from the Rt. Hon. Secretary Conway to his Excellency governor Bernard (and there finds his Excellency commended and certified of His Majesty's approbation of the temperance of his administration) will be convinced that the late behaviour of the person to whom my letter was addressed, will be deservedly censured by His Majesty, by his Ministers, and by every lover of domestic peace—but I shall quit him for the present.

And I cannot avoid modestly expressing my hope, that the wise Fathers of this people will behave at this time with a calmness and equanimity which will baffle every attempt to exasperate them. And whatever crimes they are unkindly and foolishly charged with, I trust the consciousness of their integrity will prevent them from suffering resentment to betray them into any measures which misguided passion might dictate.——Particularly, with all deference to superior wisdom, I acknowledge myself anxious for the determination of the affair relative to the Lieut. Governor. His loss has been great. He has from his youth been in the service of the Publick, in every station has acted with integrity; and though he has held more offices than I can bring myself to think any one man ought to hold at the same time—yet it has only been the danger of it's being made a precedent that has given us cause to complain. His most gracious Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain have been pleased to interest themselves in this affair—and I am certain that this will have it's due weight.—I believe there is no man that suspects his Honor of ever endeavoring to injure this province; his important services ought never to be forgotten—I know very well that you and this whole province have been lately charged as accomplices in that horrid villainy, which deprived that gentleman of his substance (though sorrow and concern appeared in every face the morning after that melancholly event) But gentlemen be not afraid that your making restitution will be an argument to justify your being charged with occasioning the loss; so far from it, that in my opinion, it will prove your abhorrence of that action, since you put yourselves to the expence of frustrating the design the perpetrators had of distressing and ruining that worthy man——Moreover, it will be an encouragement to every magistrate who serves his country with fidelity, since though a few unthinking rioters may sometimes endeavour to destroy him, yet the collective body of the people will ever recognize his virtues, and (if they cannot discover and punish the persons who injured him) will prevent their malicious intention of ruining him from taking effect.

And you I trust will disappoint all your enemies by giving this matter a cool dispassionate consideration, notwithstanding the violent dragooning manner in which it is recommended to you by ———— For myself, I again declare, that I am governed by no party, have no interest to serve, and wish for nothing more sincerely than the peace and prosperity of my country. PASKALOS.

Taunton, June 6, 1766. *vide pa. 432.*

BOSTON, *June* 9.

Wednesday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, the Governor's Troop of Guards and Company of Cadets, as also the Regiment of Militia of this Town, with the Train of Artillery, were mustered on this happy Occasion, and appeared in King Street at Noon;—at One o'clock the Guns at Castle William, the Batteries and the Train, were discharged; also three Vollies were fired by the Troop, Regiment, and Cadets, respectively:—— In the Evening a generous Entertainment was provided at the public Expence; where His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable his Majesty's Council, the Members of the Honorable House of Representatives, a great Number of Officers, civil and military, with other principal Gentlemen in Town, met, when the KING's Health, and other loyal Toasts, were drank, with great Pleasure:—Every Demonstration of Joy was shewn, and conducted with great Decency and good Order.

We hear from Guadaloupe, That about a Month ago died there, Nathaniel Wheelwright, Esq; late a considerable Merchant in this Town.

Lately died at Halifax, the Hon. Montague Wilmot, Esq; Governor of that Place.

Saturday Afternoon last a Committee of the Hon. His Majesty's Council presented his Excellency their Answer to his two late Speeches; when his Excellency desired that it might not be printed in the Papers of this Day, as he propos'd a short Answer to it.

Yesterday Capt. Clark arrived here in Six Weeks from London.

From the different Parts of Ireland our Accounts are, that the Rejoicings, on Account of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, were very general, as well as very great, there.

We hear the Stamped Paper is soon to be shipped for England.

TO THE PRINTERS,

THE *honest and good Man*, who in his great Wisdom and Integrity, has lately libelled this Province, would be thought to have a great Opinion of, and Regard for, a Gentleman that has shared largely in the popular Resentment. If the Gentleman refer'd to had been consulted in Affairs of Consequence rather than three or four forward Anti-Danglers—and Pains had been taken to cultivate a good Understanding and Harmony with the Assembly, instead of irritating and affronting them, at those very Times Proposals were making, or to be made in his Favor; we should be more ready to conclude that such Declarations had their Foundation in Truth, and were not wholly design'd to serve Appearances.

[*The Piece from* Utopia,—*one from* Amicus Orientis *and three or four others are come to Hand; but too late for this Day's Paper.*] = *Assembly*

TO BE SOLD,

(*if app'y'd for this Week*)

The Ship *Industry*, Burthen about 250 Tons. also a Quantity of choice COALS,

By Thomas Apthorp,

Who hath imported by the above Ship,

A Fine Assortment of English GOODS.

To be Sold by John Crosby,

At his FRUIT SHOP,

Next Door but one Northward of the Sign of the Lamb Tavern, at the South End,

Lemmons, Limes, and Oranges,

of which he has now a fresh Parcel of the best of Fruit, reasonably by the Box, Hundred or Dozen.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 10th Day of *June* Instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A Commodious Double House,

at the Southerly Part of Boston, next to the Hay-Market, with good Accommodations, viz a Bake-House, Chaise House, Barn and Out-Houses, with a choice Well of Water, &c. with a large Garden, very pleasantly situated, fronting on the Main Street Easterly, and on Pleasant Street Southerly, suitable for a Gentleman or Trader.

N. B. The Sale to be at said House.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, Whiteys, Cambleets, Tammies Irish Hollands, Checks, Bed Tickens Chints, figur'd Cottons, Lawns, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Stone Buckles, Buttons, Seals, &c &c. some Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings;

A general Assortment of English Goods, Houshold Furniture, &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

To morrow, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

To begin at Six o'Clock,

A Harrateen Easy Chair, Couch, Case of Draws, Tables, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Carpets, Counterpins, a good Eight Day Clock Mehogany Case warranted, a Gold Watch, a Gold Tooth Pick Case, &c. Apparel, Silver Watches, Seals, Chains, Snuff Boxes, Stone Buttons, Buckles, Earings, and a Variety of European Goods, a Collection of Books, Doctor's Instruments and Medicines.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and next Thursday Evening,

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, Hair Plush, Ratteens, Irish Linnens, Garlix Checks, Men and Womens Hose and Hatts, Handkerchiefs, Caps, Buttons, Paper, Lawns, Looking Glasses, Gold and Silver Lace, Pictures under Glass, Silver Watches Feather Beds, a good Quadrant, Men and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houshold Furniture, and sundry other Articles.

And on Thursday next, at 11 o'Clock, will be Sold at Vendue, at said Harris's *Dock;*

A SCHOONER, Burthen about 18 Tons.

(*Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.*)

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Hurd, Dowsick, White, Tinker, Higgins and Freeman from Connecticut. Parker from Philadelphia. Braithwaite from Maryland. Prince and Grow from North Carolina. Somes from Halifax. John Doubleday from Honduras. Dunn & Elijah Doubleday from Monti Christi. Ingraham from Surranam. Freeman from Lisbon. Montgomerie from Greenock. Skillen and Bennet from London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Bacon for Rhode-Island. Dowsick, White & Stocking for Connecticut. McCowan and Dole for West-Indies. Lyall for Great-Britain. Marshall, Jacobson and Blake for London.

CLEARED OUT.

Higgins for Connecticut. Haynes for Maryland. Atkins and Somes for Newfoundland. Frost for New Providence. Wood and Easterbrooks for Honduras. Smith for London. Whitmarsh for Philadelphia. Milner for North Carolina. Crawford for Nova-Scotia. Taylor for Jamaica. Portsvell for Gibraltar.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last,

Five Whites. Three Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week,*

Monday,	54 m after 12	Friday,	49 m after 3
Tuesday,	29 m after 1	Saturday,	38 m after 4
Wednesday	21 m after 2	Lord's day	27 m after 5
Thursday,	8 m after 3	D^s 1st Q	15 Day 7 Morn.

1 Page 424

pa vide Barnard's Speech page 95

1 See page 424

1 vide page 427

1 pa. 424

1 vide page 433

2 vide the rest page 177 (c) d^o

1 vide Conway's Letter pa. 427

vide Resolves page 390

(c) Gov^r Hutchinson (d) Gov^r Barnard vide Speech pa. 427

* O Strange! Not by Writs of Assistance, Not in his endeavours to keep the Courts of Justice open, during the Stamp act, nor by Swearing himself in the Council as Lieu. Governor, and Justifying on his right 1 vide Stamp Act pa. 53